

Pentagon Sharpens Its Latin Readiness

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon is now in a position to assume a combat role in Central America should President Ronald Reagan give the order, military specialists and members of Congress say.

They say the Defense Department has achieved that state of readiness in the past year through the coordinated buildup of U.S. forces in the region and construction of new military installations.

"What has been set up is a forward base structure that enables the U.S. South Command in Panama to act quickly if they have to," said Edward L. King, a retired army lieutenant colonel who formerly served as liaison for the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the Inter-American Defense Board.

"Now," he said, "they can operate in Central America without having to operate out of Panama, which goes against the political grain of the Panamanian government."

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger have both said repeatedly that they had no plans to send U.S. soldiers to fight a war in El Salvador or Nicaragua. But in the past year guerrillas in El Salvador have increased their strength and scale of operation, holding off the Salvadoran Army and pushing the United States toward deeper involvement.

Mr. Reagan promised in a speech on March 10, 1983, not to "Americanize the war" by sending a lot of combat advisers or by committing U.S. soldiers to combat. He has kept his pledge not to send U.S. fighting units into action.

But critics in Congress contend that the administration is being drawn in that direction. The last year has brought a dramatic expansion of the U.S. presence and role in Central America. It has seen a gradual growth of U.S. involvement in actual operations in El Salvador and Nicaragua, the first reported incidents of Americans coming under hostile fire in the field, and the rapid development of a network of bases in Honduras.

A year ago, the Pentagon reported a total of about 150 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and Honduras. Today, by government count, about 1,800 U.S. military personnel are on continuous duty in those two countries and 800 more on a temporary exercise.

Americans now fly regular tactical missions over El Salvador, operate radar outposts that scan Nicaraguan waters and airspace and work closely with Salvadoran brigade commanders in contested provinces where they must carry more arms than last year because of their increased exposure.

The operations of the Central Intelligence Agency have grown, administration and congressional sources say, to a point where the Nicaraguan rebel forces it arms and finances now total 15,000, nearly triple their size in early 1983.

Six airfields in Honduras have been built or improved by U.S. Army engineers or navy Seabees at a cost of more than \$50 million; two more are now being built. They serve as landing and jump-off points for thousands of U.S. troops engaged in military exercises or war games. They also serve as supply depots for Nicaraguan rebels, officials say privately.

The navy, which has also made a visible show of force, is now conducting its most extensive exercise in the Caribbean this year. The (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



MISSILE PROTEST — Demonstrators carrying wooden crosses marched Monday toward the U.S. base in Muthlangen, West Germany. No violence was reported at demonstrations in six West German cities. Page 4.

Slow-Moving U.S. Congress Reconvenes

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As Congress returns to Capitol Hill from the Easter recess Tuesday, the lawmakers face major decisions on aid to Central America and efforts to trim looming budget deficits.

But congressional leaders seem in no hurry to step up the pace of what has been a relatively lethargic session. The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, will take an extra week of vacation for a trip to Africa and Europe, and the House leads off its schedule with an obscure bill on arctic research.

The Senate will resume action on a complex deficit-reduction package that it failed to finish before the recess. But important negotiations

on foreign aid issues will probably have to wait for several weeks, until President Ronald Reagan returns from China. El Salvador finishes presidential voting, and primaries are held in Texas and Ohio.

The congressional schedule calls

for lengthy breaks this summer for the Democratic and Republican conventions, and the leaders want to adjourn by Oct. 4, so members can have a full month before the election to go home and campaign.

That means only about 80 legislative days remain this year, and about one-third of those are Mondays and Fridays, traditionally slow days at the Capitol.

So far, the House has met for 44 days and the Senate for 48. While a number of measures are in the legislative pipeline, about the only

major bill to pass both houses and become law provided cash payments for farmers who agree not to grow wheat, corn, cotton and rice next year. In an election year, both parties are eager to please the farm vote.

An aide to the House leadership

placed part of the blame for the rather meager legislative record on Mr. Reagan, a man who has generally sought to reduce government, not increase it. "The president had modest legislative ambitions to begin with," he said.

Moreover, the aide noted, a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats effectively ran the House during Mr. Reagan's first two years. But the elections of 1982 returned control of the House to the Democratic leadership, and

as a result, Congress could only move forward when party leaders cooperated in a bipartisan manner.

To a certain extent," the House leadership aide explained, "people feel this is a holding period. We do the best we can given the balance of power, but fundamental arguments have to be deferred until after the election, when the wishes of the American people are more clearly articulated."

The legislative pace has been

slowed even further by increasingly strained relations between the White House and Congress. Law-

makers from both parties seem

convinced the president is mainly

interested in running against Con-

gress, not in working with it.

Before leaving town, the Senate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Acid Rain Problem Spreading West To Texas and California, Study Says

By Cass Petersont
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The acidity of rain is increasing from California to Texas and all the way up the East Coast, posing an increasing threat to water resources, forests and crop lands, according to a report by a national conservation group.

"Acid rain is not just New England's problem anymore," the National Wildlife Federation said in its review of acid rain impacts in 21 states. "Every state east of the Mississippi River, many western states and every province of Canada has recorded abnormally acid precipitation."

Scientists believe that acid rain occurs when emissions from automobile exhausts and coal-burning factories and power plants change chemicals in the atmosphere and fall to earth as precipitation. The report, released Sunday, excluded the New England states. The federation said that recent evidence suggests that acid rain also may reduce agricultural yields and contaminate drinking water by freeing toxic metals from soil and plumbing fixtures.

Among the report's findings, based on a scientific expression of acidity through hydrogen-ion concentration known as "pH."

• In 1981, the Houston-Galveston area had rainfall with pH as low as 3 (about 400 times as acidic as natural rain, which has a pH of about 5.6). According to the Texas Energy and Natural Resources Advisory Council, the most acid rain in the state is falling on vulnerable southeastern oak and pine forests.

• The California Institute of Technology has measured the pH of fog in some areas of the state at 2.2, more than 2,000 times as acid as ordinary fog and strong enough to burn the eyes and throat.

• From 1955 to 1980, the average pH of rainfall in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina dropped from 5.3 to 3.7, nearly 100 times the acidity of natural rain.

• In Pennsylvania, where a Pennsylvania State University study found decreasing pH levels in a third of 314 surveyed streams, the state fish commission has warned that the population of brown trout will be wiped out in 20 years unless acidity is reversed.

• Both Maryland and Virginia

have recorded higher-than-normal acidity in rain, according to the report. The average pH of Virginia's rain is 4.4 and Maryland's is 4.3, about 20 times more acid than natural rain, it said.

A Federation official, Jay D. Hair, said the report "strengthens our view that acid rain is truly a national problem, and not one confined to New England. And this report, like so many before it, clearly shows that acid rain is a crisis that the administration and the Congress must move quickly to solve."

The report was released on the eve of congressional hearings on legislation designed to curb acid rain by forcing sharp reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions.

More than 26 million tons of sulfur are generated in the United States every year, principally from coal-fired power plants. The federation said those emissions have tripled since 1950 "and are projected to increase another two million to three million tons annually by the year 2000."

But the report and the federation's figures were immediately attacked as "politically charged and politically motivated" by the Edison Electric Institute, a utility group that has argued strenuously against the acid rain legislation and the high pollution-control costs it would entail.

The institute's spokesman, Kirk Willison, citing Environmental Protection Agency figures, said sulfur dioxide emissions have gone down 26 percent since 1973 despite a 53 percent increase in coal use.



Libyan negotiators are driven in a police car from St. James's Square in London.

Ansel Adams, 82, U.S. Photographer Known for Nature Studies, Is Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTEREY, California — Ansel Adams, 82, whose photographs captured the beauty of the American West, died Sunday night, his family announced Monday.

He had been hospitalized Friday with a recurring heart problem. Although he underwent open heart surgery in 1979, he returned to work soon afterward and remained active until last week.

A lifelong environmentalist, Mr. Adams testified recently before Congress on the need to preserve the California coastline from overdevelopment.

He published more than 30 books, including "This Is the American Earth," "The Eloquent Light," "These We Inherit — America's Parklands," "Yosemite Valley" and "Death Valley." Retrospective exhibits of his works were staged in New York at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1974 and at the Museum of Modern Art in 1979.

Mr. Adams was born Feb. 29, 1902, in San Francisco, a descendant of the Boston Adamses, who produced two American presidents. His father was a wealthy



Ansel Adams
insurance man and amateur astronomer for whom the Adams crater on the moon is named.

Mr. Adams grew up in a house overlooking the Golden Gate. When he was 13, his father let him drop out of school for a year to wander with a Brownie box camera through the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition.

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INSIDE

■ Roman Catholic bishops in Nicaragua urged talks between the regime and rebels. Page 3.

■ Helmut Schmidt says President Reagan has a "double philosophy" in his approach to the Soviet Union. Page 4.

■ As Gulf war tension mounts, Washington is said to press Arab moderate leaders for military cooperation. Page 4.

■ U.S. corporate profits jumped from year-earlier levels in the first quarter, reflecting the broad recovery. Page 9.

■ France is preparing a plan to promote expansion of the European video market. Page 9.

■ Bonn contends that it should have a voice in Western use of nuclear weapons against territory in either Germany.

claiming credit for both the National Cancer Institute team and a French group.

Aside from public health consequences, the search for the cause of AIDS will provide major recognition to scientists that could lead to a Nobel prize.

The spotlight has been on the work of Dr. Robert Gallo and his team at the National Cancer Institute, a division of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, which has found a variant of a human cancer virus in patients with AIDS and a precursor illness that sometimes precedes the deadlier form.

Medical sources said Dr. Gallo's discovery was a new form of a human T-cell leukemia virus, or HTLV.

Promising work at the Pasteur Institute in Paris under Dr. Luc Montagnier, however, has also implicated at least one new virus in the same family, a group called retroviruses, that the French have given a different name, LAV or lymphadenopathy-associated virus.

However, the achievement by a National Cancer Institute team of isolating the possible cause of AIDS, which primarily has struck male homosexuals, bisexuals, hemophiliacs and drug users, has been clouded by conflicting statements about who should get credit or whether two groups have discovered the same virus independently.

Federal scientists and top officials from several agencies have given contradictory interviews

with the French and with Dr. Gallo to some degree as well, also is studying the possible AIDS viruses.

From a scientific standpoint, Dr. Francis says, "the critical question is whether the viruses isolated in different laboratories are close enough to be called the same virus among scientists."

Researchers said it was unlikely that different viruses could be the primary cause of AIDS, which was first recognized in 1981 and has since struck more than 4,000 Americans and killed more than 1,700.

Definitive laboratory tests to determine whether the suspected AIDS-causing viruses are the same have not been carried out, according to scientists familiar with the research. If they are identical, scientists will have to deal with the touchy question of who deserves credit.

Dr. Gallo said Sunday he was "astounded" by the "hubbub" of publicity that has erupted. He said he had long been collaborating with the French and would continue to do so.

"If our viruses are the same, I will come out with them and say so," he said.

He said much of the recent con-

troversy stemmed from "sour grapes" comments by others "who seem to be threatened by my data."

Details of the new research have not been made available for scrutiny by the scientific community. Four papers by the Gallo group are set for publication this week in *Science* magazine.

The Pasteur Institute group has several papers in the works, according to Dr. Malcolm Martin, a National Institutes of Health scientist who recently visited the French scientists. The group published a preliminary paper in *Science* in May identifying their new virus.

■ **Blood Test for AIDS**

At the press conference, Mrs. Heckler said that the National Institutes of Health researchers have developed a blood test for AIDS that could be widely available in six months to test for the virus, wire services reported from Washington.

Health officials at the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta reported Monday that 880 new cases of AIDS were reported in the first three months of 1984, the biggest jump in any quarter since the disease was first reported.

A Bitter Race to Discover the Causes of AIDS

Claims Clouded by Conflicting Statements About Who Should Get Credit

By Cristine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The usually tight-knit world of science has recently witnessed intrigue, backbiting and institutional rivalry accompanied by a rash of leaks to news organizations, a rare occurrence among scientists.

The public display has accompanied a search for the cause of AIDS, an acronym for acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The wave of publicity culminated Monday with a news conference by the secretary of health and human services, Margaret M. Heckler, at which she announced that federal researchers had discovered a virus that is the probable cause of AIDS.

However, the achievement by a National Cancer Institute team of isolating the possible cause of AIDS, which primarily has struck male homosexuals, bisexuals, hemophiliacs and drug users, has been clouded by conflicting statements about who should get credit or whether two groups have discovered the same virus independently.

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In Israel, Policy on Terror Is Shaken

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli authorities have gradually begun to respond to the growing indications that one of the Arabs who hijacked an Israeli bus April 12 was captured alive and then killed.

The possibility that this happened has caused concern in official circles because it has thrown into question one of Israel's long-standing and cardinal policies: that terrorists can surrender with the assurance that they will not be executed.

The practice is crucial, officials explain, to avoid situations in which terrorists holding hostages feel they have nothing to lose by fighting to the death and possibly taking many innocent people with them.

The policy remains unchanged, officials insist.

Israel has a practice of never giving in to demands by terrorists in exchange for the release of hostages: troops always assault the

hostage-takers. But those captured alive have never been given the death penalty by the courts, which inevitably sentence them to life imprisonment despite widespread public sentiment favoring execution.

The four Palestinians who hijacked the bus south of Tel Aviv and forced it to drive to the occupied Gaza Strip said they would let the 35 passengers go if 500 Palestinian prisoners were freed from Israeli jails.

An Israeli photographer for the

paper *Ma'ariv* has said he has a

picture of a second man being led away, apparently in detention. His identity has not been confirmed.

Despite the importance of the event, military censorship inside Israel has been so tight that the debate has been muffled. Israeli papers have not been permitted to publish photographs or news articles of their own, only reports of articles that have appeared in foreign newspapers.

Reactions of Israelis have varied. Many Israelis have been heard to say that they would be happy if the hijacker was killed later, and that they hoped he was tortured first. Others, however, have cautioned that such a practice undermined the rule of law.

Terrorists who are not killed in clashes with our security forces should be put on trial," the newspaper *Ha'aretz* said in an editorial. "Terrorism is a criminal act, it said, "and only the courts are empowered to punish them."

Much of the concern has resulted from remarks in a television interview by Defense Minister Moshe Arens soon after the hijacking, in which he declared that "whoever plans terrorist acts in Israel must know that he won't get out alive."

Another senior official called this "an unfortunate turn of phrase" and said he was certain there had been no change in the policy of sparing the lives of captured terrorists.

Mr. Arens' spokesman, Nachman Shai, said there was no policy to kill those captured.

"There is no policy like that," he said. "What Arens said was based on a long-time Israeli policy that we do not surrender to terrorism, hijacking, kidnapping."

Nevertheless, officials seem to have decided not to rule out the possibility that the hijacker was killed by an individual security man acting on his own without higher orders.

Public statements have been stripped of their categorical denials that a hijacker was murdered by security men.

Instead, the authorities are pointing to an equivocal statement issued by the army spokesman the day after Israeli troops assaulted the hijacked bus, saying that "two terrorists were killed on the spot; the other two died later on the way to the hospital." The statement was supposed to be attributed to "military sources."

Although officers in the spokesman's office later issued more detailed denials that either of the two hijackers had been killed in custody, the army has now returned to its ambiguous sentence, which carefully avoids either admitting murder or covering it up.

Mr. Arens was reported by the Israeli radio to have said, in an interview scheduled for broadcast Monday, that an internal investigation is to be conducted. Another official said he doubted the results of such an investigation would ever be publicized.

said they have a chance to knock out the expensive new weapons systems.

On the deficit issue, public pressure does seem to be prodding Congress into modest action.

The House-passed deficit reduction plan would be worth \$182 billion over three years, including \$49 billion in new revenues. The Senate plan would cut the deficit by \$143 billion over three years and raises almost the same amount of taxes. But two key differences remain to be ironed out.

The House plan cuts much more deeply into the military buildup than the Senate. Moreover, the Senate places most of the burden for reduced Medicare costs on the beneficiary. The House would take the savings out of physicians' fees.

The congressional agenda also includes the following:

• A bill to reduce illegal immigration by prohibiting employers from hiring aliens without papers. Mr. O'Neill has promised to bring up the bill, which has already passed the Senate, but the Democrats remain deeply divided on the issue.

• The fight over the military budget will bring another assault on the MX missile, and opponents

are better that Congress will approve some aid to El Salvador. But Mr. Long wants the lawmakers to attach a set of conditions to the money that would force the Salvadoran government elected next month to crack down on rightist death squads, root out corruption,



WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Publisher May Buy *Observer*

LONDON (AP) — Robert Maxwell, a British publisher, said Monday that he wants to buy *The Observer*, the London Sunday newspaper whose owner is engaged in a public dispute with the editor over a story about alleged atrocities in Zimbabwe.

Mr. Maxwell said that he had discussed a possible sale with Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the owner of *The Observer*, and planned to meet him Tuesday. "He has told me that we can do a deal tomorrow morning if I am prepared to pay the right price," Mr. Maxwell said. "I am prepared to pay the right price, and therefore, there is a possibility of a deal."

Mr. Rowland announced that he was considering selling *The Observer* after a dispute over an article by Donald Trelford, the editor, last week alleging that Zimbabwe troops were torturing and killing residents in southern Matabeleland. Mr. Rowland also said that *The Observer* was costing its owner £2 million to £2.5 million (\$2.8 million to \$4.2 million) a year.

'Anarchist Group' Claims Paris Blasts

PARIS (AP) — A man claiming to belong to an "anarchist group" telephoned a French news agency in Paris and said that he had carried out two bombings during the weekend on Japanese targets to support demands for the release of an unidentified anarchist "condemned to death in Japan." One person was slightly wounded in the blasts.

In the suburb of Clichy a bomb severely damaged Sony's French headquarters, where 295 French nationals and nine Japanese normally work. In the suburb of Levallois, a bomb shattered the window of Sonauto, a firm importing Japanese and German cars. An unidentified German tourist was slightly wounded in the blast.

In Tokyo, police said they believed that the group that claimed responsibility for the bombings had acted in support of Katsumi Omori. He was sentenced to death a year ago for a bombing that killed two persons and injured 95 in northern Japan. Japanese newspapers reported Monday.

Nigeria Announces Currency Reform

LONDON (AP) — Nigeria's military government, in what it termed a "drastic" crackdown on currency smuggling, closed its land borders Monday and announced that it will replace its currency, the naira.

The army chief of staff, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, announced the measures in a special broadcast monitored in London. He said that security forces had been ordered "to deal ruthlessly with any person attempting to violate our borders while the closure lasts and the currency exchange exercise is being undertaken."

The currency changeover will start Wednesday with the withdrawal of naira notes in denominations of one to 20. It is to be completed by May 6.

Andreotti, Gromyko Discuss Missiles

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Giulio Andreotti, the foreign minister of Italy, and Andrei A. Gromyko, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union, met Monday, but diplomatic sources said they broke no new ground in easing East-West tensions.

An Italian spokesman said the discussions centered on the issue of nuclear missiles in Europe and the disarmament conference in Stockholm.

Tass said Mr. Gromyko told Mr. Andreotti that the deployment of the new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Italy, West Germany and Britain had destroyed the basis for talks on reducing nuclear weapons.

Cambodian Rebels Claim 500 Killed

BANGKOK (UPI) — Cambodian guerrillas claimed Monday that they killed more than 500 Vietnamese troops in nine days of fighting for control of a major rebel base on the Thai-Cambodian border.

General Sak Sutsakhan, chief of staff of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front, said more than 500 Vietnamese forces were killed and 300 wounded since Hanoi's troops began their offensive against the rebel military headquarters at Ampil, 120 miles (193 kilometers) east of Bangkok. He said 22 of his guerrillas had been killed and 101 wounded since the Vietnamese offensive began on April 15.

The guerrillas are allied with the Communist Khmer Rouge and a royalist faction loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk in a coalition government pledged to drive Hanoi's occupation army from Cambodia.

U.S. Soviet Olympic Officials to Meet

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Top officials of the Los Angeles and Soviet Olympic committees are to have talks here Tuesday in a special meeting called by the International Olympic Committee to try to iron out the two countries' differences.

The meeting was called by the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, in response to Soviet criticism of the United States and fears of a Soviet boycott of the Summer Games in Los Angeles. "I'm optimistic, but then I have to be," said Mr. Samaranch, as he met with IOC officials Monday to prepare for the talks. Neither he nor other IOC officials would comment further.

The Soviet charges range from alleged U.S. violations of the Olympic charter to complaints about smog, crime, commercialization and possible anti-Soviet demonstrations.

For the Record

Eight hours of negotiations between unions and representatives of Las Vegas' two Hilton hotels ended Sunday without agreement on a new contract. It was expected that a Hilton accord would set a pattern for contracts with 30 other hotel-casinos to end a 21-day-old strike. (AP)

A U.S. Environmental Protection Agency report recommended Monday that plans to burn highly toxic wastes on incineration ships in the Gulf of Mexico be severely limited until more research is done. The recommendation would allow a Dutch company and a U.S. company to burn less than 5 percent of the 79.7 million gallons (302 million liters) originally proposed by the agency last Oct. 21. (UPI)

Six anti-nuclear demonstrators were arrested Monday for trespassing at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant near San Luis Obispo, California, police said. Low-level nuclear testing was to begin at the plant last Tuesday but was delayed when a leak was discovered. (UPI)

A federal appeals court upheld Monday a U.S. District Court ruling that a New Orleans police hiring plan was neither fair nor necessary. The plan called for one black officer to be promoted for every white officer promoted until blacks make up half of the officers at each rank. (AP)

French air traffic controllers will temporarily halt strikes from the main Paris airports Tuesday to protest government plans to restrict their right to strike, organizers of the action said Monday. (Reuters)

John Landis, the director, was ordered Monday to stand trial on a charge of involuntary manslaughter in the death of the actor Vic Morrow and two children during filming of the movie "Twilight Zone" near Los Angeles in July 1982. Also ordered to answer the charge were Paul Stewart, the special effects coordinator, and Dorsey Wingo, pilot of the helicopter that crashed and killed the actors. (AP)

Military police closed the University of Brasilia on Monday, suspending classes until Thursday, after 300 students staged a peaceful demonstration to call for direct presidential elections, police said. (AP)

Bechtel Corp. denied Monday that it had paid large amounts to South Korean officials between 1978 and 1980 to win nuclear power plant contracts. U.S. government sources said Saturday that the Justice Department was investigating the allegations against Bechtel. (Reuters)

About 20 Yugoslav intellectuals arrested Friday in Belgrade were still being held Monday by security police, according to Srdja Popovic, a lawyer for former Vice President Milovan Djilas. Mr. Djilas, 72, was freed without charge Saturday after about 18 hours in custody. (Reuters)

Dragon Is Reborn for Comic

Palsy Victim Changes Mind On Wish to Die

The Associated Press

TIJUANA, Mexico — Elizabeth Bouvia, the cerebral palsy victim who lost several court fights to get a California hospital to let her starve to death, has changed her mind and asked for help to get better, a newspaper reported Monday.

The San Diego Union reported that on Sunday Mrs. Bouvia ate her first solid food in seven months and that she had checked into a Mexican hospital for treatment of a possible infection. According to the report, Mrs. Bouvia gave in to friends who advised her to seek medical help.

Mrs. Bouvia, 26, who for 7½ months insisted that she preferred death to a "useless" body, came to Tijuana after leaving Riverside General Hospital in Riverside, California, on April 7.

Mrs. Bouvia, a quadriplegic with only limited use of her right hand, had tried to convince doctors and the California courts that she should be allowed to refuse food. But she was force-fed liquid protein under a court order.

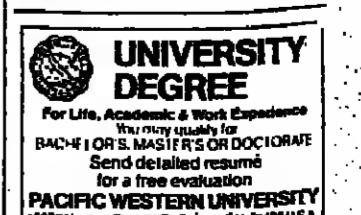


U.S. Government Share of School Funding Falls

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The federal government is providing only 6.4 percent of the nation's school revenues, its smallest share since the 1960s, the National Education Association said Monday. The figure was 9.2 percent in 1979-80, the last full school year in the Carter administration.

According to the association, state governments are providing 49 percent of the education funds this year, and local authorities are supplying 43 percent — roughly the reverse of the figures a decade ago.



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Indians Criticized Bishops

Urge Regime Talk With Rebels

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

NAGUA — Nicaragua's Roman Catholic bishops have a pastoral letter criticizing the government and urging open negotiations with all of armed insurgent groups. "This does not happen," the bishops warn in their message, "there will be no chance of agreement, and our people, the poorest among them, will continue suffering and dying." Sandinist leaders have repeatedly said that they will never negotiate with the rebels, asserting that insurgents have no domestic and depend entirely on the United States for support. Interior Minister Tomás Borge referred to the fighters last week as an "mercenary army."

Sandinist press carried services recently urging the rebels to take a "patriotic" government stance in their Easter letter by condemning the United States for aiding rebel groups. But the letter said, "It is always honest to justify aggressions and violence on aggressions from outside. It is useless to blame on past evils if the voices of the present are not heard."

The letter had been awaited by the Sandinists and oppositionists. Catholic clerics are said to have broad influence in the heavily Catholic country, and the traditional day for hierarchy to pronounce its national issues.

The letter said most Nicaraguans are afraid of their present and of their future, feel deep concern, clamor for peace and but their voices are not drowned out by war propaganda from one side or the other.

bishops made no direct reference to the national election called for November. They are said to issue a separate statement on that subject.

First signature on Sunday's was that of the Rev. Pablo VEGA MANTILLA, whom the election in October to be spokesman as president of the Cuban Episcopal Conference.

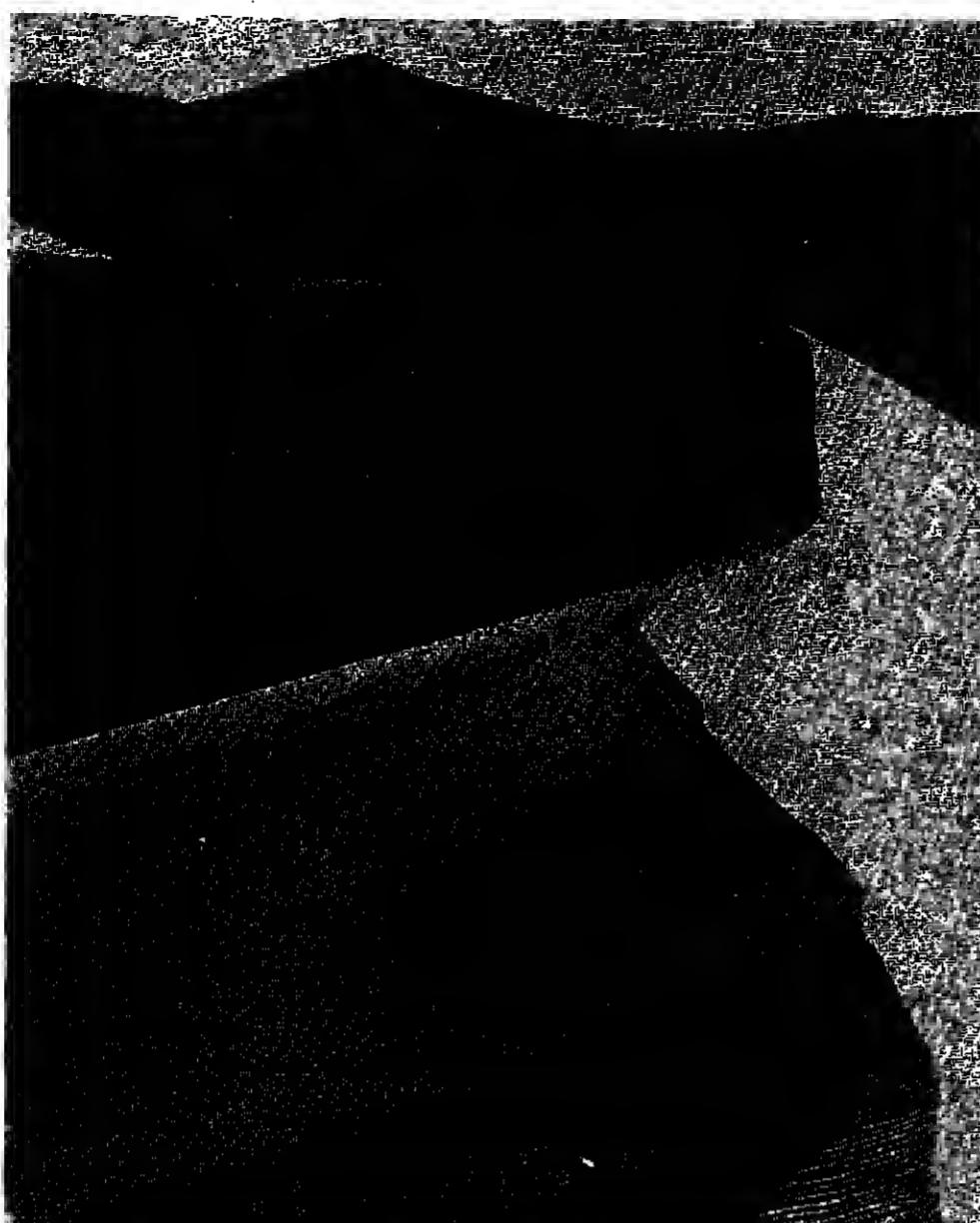
The first major statement since Bishop Vega replaced the bishop of Managua, the Miguel Obando y Bracho, in

Nicaragua's Catholic Church is

with a small number of Sandinist priests presiding "people's church" that does pertain to the church hierarchy. Several priests hold important in the Sandinist government. Sandinist officials have criticized Catholic bishops joining official condemnation of rebel groups and their U.S.

The pro-government press published articles suggesting the bishops do not speak for Nicaraguan Catholics.

Wednesday the pro-Sandinist Nuevo Diario quoted a canon priest, the Rev. Domingo, as urging the bishops to "a word of support for the rebels" in their letter. In an al. Nuevo Diario asserted, church has traditionally been side of princes and opposed all revolutions, because the hierarchy was affiliated and resembled monarchies with all its nobles and pic-



Sand Dunes, Sunrise, Death Valley National Monument, by Ansel Adams, circa 1948.

Ansel Adams, American Photographer, Dies

(Continued from Page 1)
cert career before turning full time to photography.

"I see the photograph in my mind's eye," he said in an interview in 1982. "I make it and give it to you as the equivalent of what I feel and saw."

"Artistic success requires hard work," he said. "You have to do it in music, but photographers don't believe it. They think you just take a picture."

In 1940, Mr. Adams helped set up the department of photography at the Museum of Modern Art in

New York. He also started the first college department of photography, at the California School of Fine Art, in 1946.

"The interesting thing is that people look at my pictures and they accept them, in a sense, as reality," he once said in an interview. "My detractors say I'm a postcard and calendar photographer."

Neither side was right, he said. "Something in them says that's the way it is, but it's not that way at all. The tone's expanded and concentrated all over the place . . . a balance of light."

(AP, UPI, WP)

His book "Born Free and Equal," made in 1944, was an effort to aid Japanese-Americans incarcerated during World War II. It was accompanied by a documentary of camps for Japanese-Americans in California that was exhibited in the basement of the New York Museum of Modern Art that year.

Mr. Adams was a director of the Sierra Club from 1934 to 1971. He wrote several technical works on photography and created the Zone System method of exposure and development control.

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Argentine Labor Rebels Are Fighting To Remove Peronist Union Leaders

By Madeline Simons
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — When Alberto Piccini heard the knock on the door before dawn one day, fearing the death squads, he shouted, "How do I know you are really the authorities?" The police replied by breaking down the door.

After the incident in a provincial town that morning in 1975, the union leader spent five years in prison as a "subversive." He survived beatings and torture and, once released, was banned from factory work and politics.

Today the 41-year-old metal-worker has emerged as a major figure in a new movement whose aims are tantamount to changing a 40-year legacy of Argentine pou-

ties. He and other former labor political prisoners want to remove the country's long-entrenched union leaders and pry loose the labor movement from control of the Peronists.

They say they want to "shake up" the General Workers Confederation from within.

"We are up against a lot of money, corruption, blackballing, vote-fixing and things," Mr. Piccini said recently at a Buenos Aires union hall. "Our job will be as tough as getting rid of a military regime," another union man said.

Mr. Piccini's battle for change in the labor movement also illustrates one of the main problems facing the new government of President Raúl Alfonsín: how to put democracy into practice.

Although many of Argentina's four million unionized workers voted for Mr. Alfonsín, the country's politics have been dominated for decades by both the followers of the late President Juan Domingo Perón and by the armed forces. While the military used force, the Peronist labor leaders, with lavish funds and unchallenged tenure, imposed their will.

After taking office in December, the president took on twin challenges: prosecuting the former military rulers for what were called abuses of office, and curbing the power of the unions.

So far, the unions have put up more of a fight than the military. Last month they handed the Alfonsín government its first political defeat when the Senate rejected a government bill calling for "immediate supervised elections" in the unions and representation for minority groups.

Mr. Piccini's group argued that Mr. Alfonsín should have immediately suspended the labor laws and leaders inherited from the military.

"I think American policy toward Central America is largely dictated by military concerns," commented Senator Jeff Bingaman, Democrat of New Mexico, expressing a view widely held on Capitol Hill.

"The military, mainly in the South Command, has a fairly well thought-out, long-range plan," he said. "The administration's lack of any real diplomatic strategy in the region has meant that the military strategy of increasing our pressure has taken the place of a foreign policy down there."

The most vigorous proponent of the military buildup, officials say, is General Paul F. Gorman, commander of the Southern Command with headquarters in Panama. Other important advocates of the buildup are reported to be General Wallace T. Nutting, commander of the Readiness Command based in Tampa, Florida, and Lieutenant General Robert L. Schweizer, a former national security aide and now chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board affiliated with the Organization of American States.

Contingency Plan Is Reported Ready for Combat Role

(Continued from Page 1)
er, called Ocean Venture, 1,500 feet, will eventually 350 ships, led by the aircraft America, and involve 30,000 seamen.

"I think a year ago outside administration we had any idea of this was coming," said native Michael D. Barnes, of Maryland, a prominent administration official. "It is a constant continued effort of the war down there and we're running it. There's been an escalation of our activities."

We've been misled consistently here we've headed," Mr. continued. "They do seem to keep the direct involvement of U.S. personnel out of it, like they have drawn up a plan to adhere to it." Weinberger on April 8 released the administration's position: "There was no plan, no strategy of putting U.S. troops into Central America, and the Pentagon had no

contingency plans for using U.S. combat forces but other high-ranking Pentagon officials said the Defense Department had recently begun drafting contingency plans for possible use of combat troops.

The Defense Department, they said, has adopted the policy of being prepared to use combat troops if leftist forces cannot be defeated any other way.

Within the administration and on Capitol Hill, the steady expansion of the U.S. military role is seen as a deliberate strategy promoted by some senior military commanders with support from top civilian officials, outflanking the slower-moving diplomacy of the State Department.

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Rises Cause Riots in Dominican Republic

(Continued from Page 1)
TO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — A woman died and dozens were shot and killed Monday when demonstrators, protesting food price increases, clashed with police, according to reports.

Reported several dozen arrests. Popular said a 70-year-old man died from fumes from bombs thrown by police, a woman and a man shot and wounded. Police set fire to an government party.

regime and told the workers to choose temporary representatives until the new laws were prepared.

Mr. Piccini was elected leader of the union local at a major steel mill in 1974 and, he says, began a fight for union democracy. His departure from Peronism was apparently intolerable to the union's secretary-general, Lorenzo Miguel. Three months later, when the dissidents staged an independent strike, Mr. Piccini was imprisoned for five years on vague charges of "subversive activities."

Mr. Piccini is once again pitted against his old opponent, Mr. Miguel, who has become the head of the Peronist party, and Mr. Piccini was re-elected in January as leader of his local with 84 percent of the vote.

After taking office in December, the president took on twin challenges: prosecuting the former military rulers for what were called abuses of office, and curbing the power of the unions.

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Nicaraguan Rebels Use CIA Money To Bribe Costa Ricans, Officials Say

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Costa Rican authorities assert that Nicaraguan rebels operating out of this country have been bribing public officials with cash given them by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The authorities, who include law enforcement officers, say that in the past few months the CIA has given the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, one of the rebel groups fighting the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, hundreds of thousands of dollars in covert aid, much of it in cash.

The Costa Rican government has denied charges by Nicaragua that its insurgents have been bribing public officials.

But a senior Costa Rican law enforcement official maintained that the payoffs have taken place and calls them "dangerous to our democracy."

He said the Rural Guard, a national police agency, frequently tries to help Nicaraguan rebel camps, which are not supposed to be in Costa Rica.

"But everyone we get there, they are gone," he said. "They are tipped off."

The payoffs, he said, have gone to Rural Guard members who work as messengers and do other jobs for the rebels.

He said at least two and probably more senior government officials in San José are paid off with CIA money.

An officer closely associated with the Nicaraguan rebel group's leaders said the law enforcement officer's estimates are conservative. He said the rebel group "has penetrated high levels of government," and he named a half-dozen senior officials who "have been very susceptible to corruption."

"They know it is the CIA money they are getting," he added.

There is no indication that the

purported CIA money was given to the rebels for specific uses or bribes.

A CIA spokesman in Washington said last week that the agency would not comment on reports of concessions to the rebels based in Costa Rica.

Speaking officially, rebel leaders have denied receiving any assistance or instructions from the CIA.

But in an interview earlier this month that his organization had

received cash gifts "from friends" of "as little as \$5,000 or as much as \$60,000" at a time.

Nicaragua has repeatedly accused Costa Rica of helping the rebels carry out military activities.

Costa Rica denies the charge.

Costa Rica's foreign minister, Carlos José Gutiérrez, told Nicaragua that his government "exercises complete control over activities" in the entire nation and "does not permit military actions against Nicaragua to be mounted from here."

Privately, however, most Costa Ricans, in or out of government, will acknowledge that the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance does, in fact, maintain bases in Costa Rica and has mounted attacks into Nicaragua from here. On occasion, Nicaraguan soldiers have crossed the border into Costa Rica, bringing angry denunciations from San José.

Planet Mining, Asteroid Hunts Seen as Feasible

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — A group of space enthusiasts says the moon and other planets could be exploited for water, precious metals and minerals, spurring private industry to help finance space exploration.

The idea, which also includes capturing asteroids as they near the Earth and pulling them into Earth orbit where they also could be mined, was presented at the L-5 Society's third annual Space Development Conference during the weekend. The society's members include scientists, engineers, politicians and writers, including Isaac Asimov and Robert Heinlein, who are interested in promoting space science.

"A good rule of thumb is that if it could be done on Earth before 1900, it could be done in space," said Andy Ceder, a chemist at the University of California, San Diego. A startling variety of materials exist in the universe, said Richard Gertsch, an engineer at the Colorado School of Mines.

"They know it is the CIA money they are getting," he added.

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Magazine Picks Top U.S. Papers

United Press International

NEW YORK — Time magazine has chosen the top 10 daily newspapers in the United States, the first such list it has published in a decade.

In alphabetical order, the magazine listed the top 10 as the Boston Globe, the Chicago Tribune, The Des Moines Register, the Los Angeles Times, The Miami Herald, The New York Times, The Philadelphia Inquirer, the St. Petersburg Times, The Wall Street Journal and The Washington Post.

The Des Moines, Philadelphia and St. Petersburg papers were not

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ARTS / LEISURE

Paris Opera Ballet: Nureyev's Curiosity

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Although Rudolf Nureyev's name is still, for the public, associated mainly with large, associated mainly with large-scale ballets of the 19th-century Romantic repertory, his best value in his new role as director of the Paris Opera Ballet is likely to be his insatiable curiosity about all kinds of dance, allied to a love for hard work.

Thus the company's current program at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, under the title "Bal et le Ballet de l'Opéra" is a showcase for the stars and more than a stretching of the company's range. The program from a variation on Baroque to two works by contemporary choreographers, passing by of Balanchine.

There was a world premiere,

"La Suite," a solo for Nureyev in

the beginning of each section

of the composer's Suite No. 3 for

which he was choreographed by

Francesca Lancelot, a choreographer and dancer of 17th-century dance, and

continued by Nureyev.

Indeed in the summer of a dancer

in the court of the Sun King, Nureyev

prolonged the precise and refined Baroque movements with

erstwhile hints of the developing

style of the next two centuries

the idea of this mini-

ology of dance is as attractive,

as "experimental," as the re-

Christophe Coin played the Bach suite on a Baroque-style instrument with the same understated virtuosity as his dancing colleague.

Another dancer on the program was new to the company. Rudi Van Dantzig's "No Man's Land" was created last year for his Dutch National Ballet and it marks his entry to the repertory of the Paris company. A number of Van Dantzig's other ballets might have better served the purpose. "No Man's Land" seems to have something to do with disoriented youth, but the mass movements of the choreography (great-grandson of "Sacré du Printemps") and the aggressive score of Sytze Smit never quite get together on the message. Sylvie Guillem, one of the rising young dancers of the company, and the brilliant Patrick Dupond were unable to do much with their material.

Andrew deGroat's "Nouvelle Lune," the series of witty and inventive solos and duets created last year for Wilfrid Piotet and Jean Guizerix, made a welcome return with the same dancers. The only difference was that instead of opening the stage back to the ornate Foyer de la Danse at the Opéra, the stage opening at the back of the Champs-Élysées framed the image of a window. Georges Pludermacher was again the outstanding soloist of the eight Debussy piano parts, and the variations showed off some of the company's younger talents — Karine Avery, Yannick Stephan, Sylvie Guillem and Isabelle Guérin.



Nureyev in Bach role.

provided the classical opening for the program. The Opéra's troupe has never lacked Balanchine in its postwar repertory, but it sees the master through its own glasses — soft-focus and rose-tinted, compared with the diamond-hard brilliance of the New York City Ballet. Claude de Vulpian and Jean-Yves Lormeau danced the principal parts, and the variations showed off some of the company's younger talents — Karine Avery, Yannick Stephan, Sylvie Guillem and Isabelle Guérin.

Mastroianni: Clothes Fake the Man

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — At 59, Marcello Mastroianni, who calls himself a "bourgeois," finds that men's lives have drastically changed his younger days, both on and off the stage.

Playing in François Billeboux's "La Théâtre" at the Théâtre Marignanne, Mastroianni, still some but definitely heavier, is



Marcello Mastroianni

period play. Obviously, the actor also has his say.

Mastroianni recalled that for Ettore Scola's "La Journée Particulière," he chose a gray suit — because gray was very popular in those days. Even up to recently, gray as in gray flannels, was supposed to be distinctive.

For Mastroianni, things have not changed much since the '40s. Interviewed before going on stage, he was wearing gray flannel slacks, a black blazer, a khaki shirt with his signature black tie and unexpected loud stars-and-stripes suspenders. The latter, he said, "came with age. Because we gain a few kilos and it's so humiliating to put on a belt and look for a hole that's no longer where it used to be."

He finds that the whole male approach to clothes is less glamorous today. "When I was a young man," he said, "we used to admire Cary Grant, Adolphe Menjou, Clark Gable and especially Fred Astaire. We admired them so much we even wore English shoes. Everything English, especially for us Itali-

ans, held enormous fascination. There were men in Naples and Sicily, who used to send their shirts to be pressed in London."

For Mastroianni, who hates uncomfortable jeans, the fashion pendulum has swung too far back. "In my days, one got dressed up because it was a personal pleasure to wear an elegant suit. But we also did it to impress. Today, it's just the opposite. Jeans are in and gray flannel slacks are aging. Which is all very well if you're 18 because then, tight jeans are a pleasant provocation, but I find men my age wearing jeans with an open shirt and chains offensive. I think they look like old schoolboys."

What it comes to, according to Mastroianni, is that today people are disguised in everyday life.

"When I was a young man, I wanted to be an actor in order to disguise myself. I wanted to wear 19th-century clothes because men looked so romantic then. I wanted to make a costumed film thinking all the girls would fall madly in love with me. But today, actors are nowhere in this respect because everybody is doing it."

When he is not acting, Mastroianni said, he goes around Paris, visiting friends and his daughter (whom he had with Catherine Deneuve) and eating at small bistros. Relaxed and natural, Mastroianni, who claims his private life is no "dolce vita," says he is not pursued by gossips or paparazzi. Unlike Greta Garbo, whom he once met in New York, he was never part of the star system. "Unlike her, I'm no legend, and unlike her, I couldn't retire. I could never live without working. I'd get bored. I told you, deep down, I'm a petit bourgeois."

He started, Mastroianni said, as a professional actor to have his own very complete robe, "with Prince of Wales tuxedo, white tie. Otherwise, I simply could not join a professional company. Now, it's over. I've changed. For one, the director has become a whereas before, the actor was important.

Even in the course of the life of cinema, little by little, I've changed. The actor no longer needs this wardrobe because the director decides, together with the costume designer, what the actor is going to wear, as if it were a

material, which includes

clothes, musical scores, letters and

so on."

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Alfonsin's Nuclear Battle

When Admiral Carlos Castro Madero announced in November that Argentina had built a secret plant for enriching uranium, hope seemed almost dead for averting a race in nuclear weapons among Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Now, under Argentina's new leadership, prospects seem suddenly bright for keeping Latin America forever free of nuclear arms.

Admiral Castro Madero was deposed as head of the nuclear energy agency shortly afterward by the new president, Raúl Alfonsin. Mr. Alfonsin recently announced severe reductions in the budget of the nuclear energy program. Meanwhile, though, his government has refused to ratify the Tlatelolco treaty, which would bar Argentina from detonating even a "peaceful" nuclear explosive.

That is not because he shares the nuclear ambitions of his military predecessors, but because of the nuclear program's conspicuous place in the national consciousness. Unlike many other government enterprises, it has been well-managed. Argentina is now self-sufficient in the technology of nuclear energy. It has uranium mines, a uranium enrichment plant to prepare fuel, two operating nuclear power reactors and a fuel reprocessing plant.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Anderson's Predicament

Is John B. Anderson taking his hat out of the ring? Not many people were aware that his bat was in it. After a report last week that Mr. Anderson had decided not to run, an Anderson spokesman — the former congressman's daughter Eleanor — pointed out that he has never said publicly that he would run. She added that he would make a "major address" this week before the Yale Independent Club.

Mr. Anderson drew attention in 1980 by proposing sensible but supposedly politically unthinkable policies such as a 50-cent gasoline tax. When asked how you could balance the budget, increase defense spending and cut taxes all at the same time, he replied prophetically that "you do it with mirrors." His record as a leading Republican congressman for 20 years gave him credibility. Willingness to speak his mind even if it meant offending large blocs of voters gave him an appeal that made him a contender in some Republican primaries and had him, as an independent, running about even with Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan in polls in several states.

Mr. Anderson sees himself as an iconoclast and the potential leader of a radical center. He comes from a tradition that once dominated the Republican Party, a tradition associated with Wendell Willkie, Thomas Dewey, Dwight Eisenhower and Nelson Rockefeller but which, now, as Mr. Anderson showed in 1980, has only a small constituency within the party.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Diplomatic Solidarity in Tripoli

It was certainly worth pursuing the diplomatic dialogue with Libya in order to show that Britain was not acting impulsively and to keep down the tension from which British residents in Libya might suffer. It would be comforting to think that the other embassies collectively in Tripoli might, if necessary, offer a warning against reprisals. They might find themselves in similar trouble one day. But diplomats do not often behave like that.

—The Guardian (London).

Africans Picking Their Way

The inherent instability of numerous African countries, from Mozambique to Sudan, coupled with the recrudescence of famine partly caused by mismanagement, suggests a possibility of increasing South African andwaning Communist influence in that continent. This outcome will depend partly on how far South Africa is willing to dismantle apartheid. But the fact that the world cannot afford a single example of really successful black-white integration is not conducive to optimism. In the meantime the nations of Africa will have to continue picking their way between chaos, war and politically conditioned malnutrition in the hope that one day things will improve.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Let Hong Kong Be Hong Kong

Talks will now try to hammer out some sort of democratic governmental apparatus for Hong Kong that China will eventually administer. As far as the Chinese are concerned, the main stumbling blocks — sovereignty and administrative control — [appear to] have been resolved satisfactorily. Thus, China may be more flexible on the issue of Hong Kong's administrative and governmental apparatus.

Sander Vanocur, chief political correspondent for ABC News, worries about how the public will react. "People are going to think we don't have any manners," he says. "A tough question can be asked with civility," he adds, "but a rude question is a rude question. I don't think what we have now is an improvement. There ought to be more tough reporting than tough talking."

—Syndicated columnist Tom Shales.

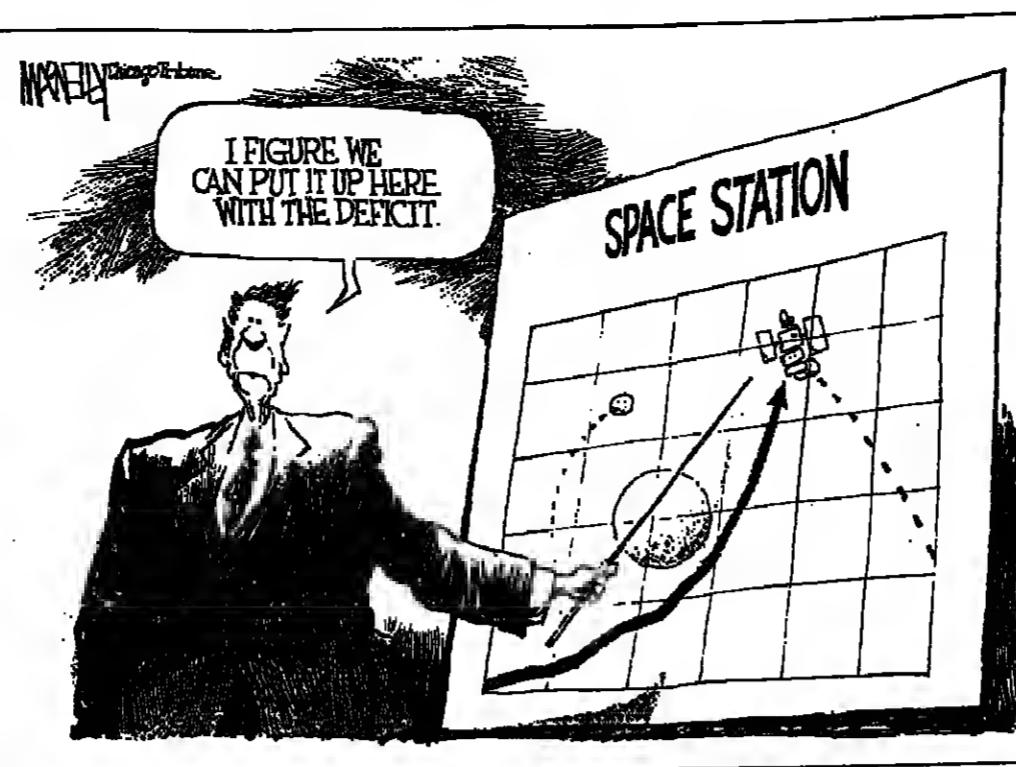
FROM OUR APRIL 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Chilean Leaders Visit Africa

CHILEAN-OCCUPIED ARICA — The Chilean battleship O'Higgins came to anchor here on April 20 having as passengers the President of Chile, Señor Pedro Montt, and 50 Ministers, Senators and Deputies. They were given a most enthusiastic reception by the Chileans. The Peruvians, however, maintained a show of stoic indifference. At a banquet, speeches were made advocating that the occupied provinces of Tacna and Arica become Chilean territory. These originally Peruvian provinces are under Chilean control at present, as a result of Chile's victory in the war of 1878-82, but subject to a plebiscite which has never been taken. The official replies were discreet and contained no compromising statements.

1934: The Right Advances in France

PARIS — Increasing popular support of M. Gaston Doumergue's National Union cabinet was indicated by the results of three by-elections held in various parts of France [on April 22]. The Left Cartel of Radicals and Socialists lost a seat at Lorient in Brittany, while second ballots will be held next Sunday [April 29] in the 9th arrondissement of Paris, where one of the Right candidates is certain of election, and in Mantes (Seine-et-Oise), where M. Gaston Bergery, Independent Socialist and leader of the anti-Fascist "Common Front," is having an unexpectedly difficult struggle against a National Union opponent. M. Bergery based his campaign on the single issue of the acceptability of the National Union government.



America: Creativity Below, Bungling at the Helm

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The spirit of renewal symbolized by Easter came with special grace to Americans this year, for the United States is enjoying an undoubted rebirth. But much more so in some areas than in others. While the private economy throbs with new life, tired men with sterile arguments on stale subjects dominate national politics.

The dynamism of the economy shows itself most dramatically in the latest growth figures for the first quarter — up 8.3 percent, which was far higher than originally expected (5 percent). Even more impressive than the numbers are the activities evident in every corner of the country.

Immigration, for example, has repeatedly been a force for change and expansion, a kind of American yeast. New entrants from Latin America and Asia are pouring into the country. While the exact number is unknown, experts say it compares with the great waves of the late 19th century. Not only is the United States once again being thrust forward by new arrivals, it is the only major country in the world receiving immigrants in a big way.

Reorganization of industry is another force for change on a grand scale. The combination of deregulation, technological advance and disinflation has made itself felt throughout the economy. Financial institutions are in the midst of a revolution that is sweeping away functional and regional distinctions. The airlines are up for grabs. The auto industry is reorganizing itself, as is the steel industry. The energy business and the field of telecommunications are in the process of a vast reconsolidation.

The full outcome of those shake-ups is not yet known. Some like the breakup of the telephone company, could turn sour. But some undoubted benefit are also in sight. As the case of the personal computer indicates, IBM has learned how to bring technological improvements onto the market at something like the Japanese pace. General Motors is making itself much more responsive to market forces, and if small cars can be profitably built in America, GM will do it in its Saturn project.

"High tech" is a buzzword that covers a lot of flimflam. But money from America and abroad is pouring into new approaches to data processing and genetic engineering. A single entrepreneur in Houston, George Mitchell, is moving to bring the world's biggest atom smasher to his town, and also a broad range of new diagnostic techniques in medicine.

More important, the competition among states and cities for high-tech facilities is achieving something that no amount of blue-ribbon commissions could accomplish. Chambers of commerce, concerned that principle established a constitutional government that was under and not

improved education at the primary and secondary level. So, with the aid of the business community, several states with school systems renowned for football and drum majorettes are beginning to take math and science seriously — Florida, for example, and Tennessee, and Texas.

Government undoubtedly plays a role in this new burst of energy. The defense and space programs fostered high technology. Favorable antitrust and tax rulings impelled some companies to invest and expand. Disinflation helped others. But somehow the sense of exhilaration and achievement is missing from Washington.

The Republicans have something to crow about, and sometimes Mr. Reagan makes the most of it. But his hostility to government in principle makes it hard to extol his record in office. Leadership cannot assert itself around the famous question, "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" That is an appeal to selfishness, not to the civic sense.

Bungling, moreover, keeps surging to the surface of events. Lebanon was

keep the fight going through the June 5 primaries in California and New Jersey, which he is apt to win. Both China cannot compensate for the failure to reach any accords with the Soviet Union, the less so as Moscow now shows no trace of the phobia that enabled Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger to use the China card in cutting a Russian deal.

Mr. Reagan shows extraordinary art in separating himself from the failures of his regime. But if the economy hits an air pocket, pretending that the trip is smooth may exceed even his skill. So those on the inside are apprehensive. They understand that while the rebirth of the country flows from autonomous forces, the blunders are connected with an aging leader who increasingly lacks the vitality for effective control of events.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

A Forgotten Foundation of Principle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There was a lot of talk around Washington during Holy Week about politics and prayer, but not much about the suffering of the human race or what we should be praying for.

It's a little confusing. The White House bully pulpit is more bully pulpit. The politicians argue endlessly about abortion, contraception and the sanctity of human life one day, and then pay little attention to the sanctity of life the next day when they are sending troops into the Middle East or Central America, where children are being killed even before they know the meaning of prayer.

The question of power, of course, is an old American dilemma. The continent was conquered by men who had the Bible in one hand and a long rifle in the other. Nobody argues now that you can throw a Bible at a tank, but there is a very serious argument about the power of ideas versus the power of guns and missiles. And at least once a year at Easter and the Passover time, we should consider the power of faith and hope.

"At what point," Abraham Lincoln asked in Springfield, Illinois, on Jan. 27, 1837, "shall we Americans expect the approach of danger?"

"By what means shall we fortify against it? Shall we expect some trans-Atlantic military giant to step the ocean and crush us at a blow? Never! . . . At what point is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer: If it ever reaches us, it must spring upon us; it cannot come from abroad . . ."

Of course, this was before Pearl Harbor and the age of intercontinental nuclear missiles.

But still Lincoln had a point. I have been gathering quotes like this for more than 40 years because they reveal what has been my experience: that many of the things Americans have feared have the most have never happened. All this was regarded as potential disaster: automation, uncon-

trolled immigration, Chinese-Soviet domination and Uncle Sam as a "helpless, pitiful giant," as Richard Nixon supposed would be the case after the Korean and Vietnam wars.

We have seen Watergate, Tehran, Beirut, Nicaragua, El Salvador, all the disasters on the evening television news and in the morning headlines — but the old democratic fog and the Atlantic alliance have held together for more than two generations.

For us on The New York Times, the meaning of Easter and its relation to the political world was best defined by that saintly woman, the former columnist Anne O'Hare McCormick, who wrote just before she died:

"Whatever happens, the earth will continue to renew itself and mankind will find reasons for living in the constants that survive wars, government, revolution and all historic changes. Everywhere, the things that last are more astonishing than the things that pass . . ."

Even former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who invented the theory of "massive nuclear retaliation" as a means to a balance of terror and peace, wrote before he died: "As a nation, although still religious, we have lost the connection between our religious faith and our practices. We are in a dilemma, and it is a grave dilemma. Because we have not resolved it, our spiritual influence in the world has waned and we are tied down to the area we can reach by material things — guns and goods."

On his way to China, where the missionaries of the West are best remembered, President Reagan might have time to read Dulles on what Walter Lippmann called "the forgotten foundation" of democracy and the "courtesy of the American spirit."

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Two Foreign Landmarks

Your "People" column of March 27 stated that Ben Kingsley was the only foreigner to receive India's Padma Shri Award. Professor Maria René Cura of Argentina, who has done much to promote India's culture and image abroad, received the award on the same occasion.

GIRISH DHUME, New Delhi.

Doctors and Despots

And so 98 governments, says an Amnesty International study just out, condone or inflict torture. However, something can be done.

Take Ahmed Sékou Touré of Guinea, who was widely known to be a barbarian. A heart case, he went to the United States for treatment and died there last month. But what if the Cleveland cardiologists had cured him? By treating him, they risked sending him back to Guinea, there to go on imprisoning real or suspected opponents without trial, and/or murdering them at one blow or slowly.

Are doctors duty-bound to minister to everyone and anyone? They could reply, when summoned, "Sorry, otherwise engaged." The Hippocratic oath does not rule that out.

Do doctors not have a duty to abstain from bringing back to health those who have spectacularly shown themselves to be enemies of mankind? Hitler, Stalin, Beria, Eichmann, Himmler, Rafael Trujillo, Sérgio Fleury, Somoza, d'Autuissón, Idi Amin, Anton Pavlic, Francisco Macias Nguema and Pol Pot come to mind. There are hundreds more.

No doctor would want to rule on borderline cases, but Amnesty International could supply up-to-date lists of state-employed murderers and torturers and their masters to an international medical ethics committee. One result would be to help focus world attention on human rights.

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES, Paris.

Portugal's Festa Endures Amid Economic Woe

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — A decade ago this month, a military coup by young army captains in Lisbon grabbed world headlines. The revolt ended Western Europe's oldest dictatorship and dismantled its last surviving empire. For the majority of the Portuguese it was a time of wild rejoicing.

The streets filled with crowds, pink carnations, red ideologies and soldiers making peace out war. Despite adversity, few doubt the bill is worth paying. Opinion polls published last week show 42 percent of the population still approves of the revolution, a drab only 17 percent in the decade. Austerity is causing rising discontent.

The country is experiencing deepest depression in 10 years. Under the ministrations of the IMF, government has ordered across-the-board spending cuts. Many firms are edging toward bankruptcy; unemployment is on the increase; numerous workers are unpaid and hungry; inflation runs in double digits.

Carrying the can for all this unpleasantry is the Socialist-led government of Mario Soares which came to office last June in a coalition with the Social Democrats. During the campaign Mr. Soares warned repeatedly that the outlook was stormy and gloomy. As it turned out, even he has underestimated the enormity of the financial crisis after 10 years of mismanagement under 14 governments.

The decade of confusion was initiated by Communist-inspired nationalizations in all sectors and workers' takeovers of private companies, landing the state with an enormous financial debt and swelling an already bloated public service.

Since then in almost every area governments have slowly rolled back the exuberances of the revolution. But political instability has considerably hampered the process.

A commentator has noted, "It is unfortunate that the 10th anniversary of Portugal's revolution, which should be celebrated with pride and joy, is cloaked in hardship and distress." So severe is the position that even the planned public displays or the April 25 national holiday are to be muted because of austerity.

Contrary to the views of the revolution's critics, the roots of the difficulties go far deeper than the coup. They are directly attributable to the myopic policies of the father of the dictatorship, António Salazar. His regime, known as the *Estado novo* (new state), discouraged modernization, preferred uneducated masses, ran the economy in the manner of a frugal housekeeper and used the raw materials and other wealth of the colonies to build national isolationism.

Today Portugal's agricultural and economic backwardness, its failure to adapt to the oil price shocks of the '70s and the absence of a wealth-producing middle class are major obstacles to development. These and the legacy of the nationalizations have kept the best economic minds occupied in search of solutions.

The optimists believe that international solidarity and, hopefully, the European Community will finally cure the economic malady. The Portuguese rightly complain about the sacrifices, but by nature they are long-suffering and fatalistic.

Democracy and decolonization, two of the three aims of the revolution, have been achieved. The third aim, development, is another matter. Successive governments have pinned their hopes for this on entry to the EC. The date is now firmly set for Jan. 1, 1986. Perhaps by the end of the decade Portugal will be able to look back and decide that the difficulties of transition to democracy were worth it after all.

International Herald Tribune.

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لبنان من الأعلى

Portugal's Festae
Amid Economic
Decline

By Ken Pollack

ing at the Helm

n of Principle

The World's Newest Jet Engine. On Schedule. And Ahead Of Tomorrow.

Our all-new PW4000 turbofan
is already proving itself.

This simple engine (54% fewer parts)
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 **UNITED
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NYSE Most Actives									
Veri	High	Low	Close	Chg	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	12 Month High Low Stock
CorInt	27882	28	27.75	+1/4					182.50 172.50 172.50
Indus	110	109	109	+1/4					109.00 108.00 108.00
Trico	212	211	211	+1/4					212.00 211.00 211.00
MinPac	12023	135	135	+1/4					135.00 134.00 134.00
AlCoCo	10726	107	107	+1/4					107.00 106.00 106.00
Exxon	8420	41	40	+1/4					84.00 83.00 83.00
IBM	182	181	181	+1/4					182.00 181.00 181.00
ITT Co	7416	345	345	+1/4					345.00 344.00 344.00
20/20	6872	24	24	+1/4					24.00 23.00 23.00
Reyno	6221	21	21	+1/4					21.00 20.00 20.00
PSNH	4221	4	4	+1/4					4.00 3.50 3.50
Choic	5983	48	48	+1/4					48.00 47.50 47.50

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	12 Month High Low Stock
INDUS	116426	116424	116424	-2/4					116426.00 116424.00 116424.00
TRICO	125.7	125.5	125.5	-2/4					125.70 125.50 125.50
UH	125.7	125.5	125.5	-2/4					125.70 125.50 125.50
ComCo	452.9	452.4	452.4	-2/4					452.90 452.40 452.40
Adv	122	121	121	-2/4					122.00 121.00 121.00
20/20	24	24	24	-2/4					24.00 23.00 23.00
Reyno	6221	21	21	-2/4					21.00 20.00 20.00
PSNH	4221	4	4	-2/4					4.00 3.50 3.50
Choic	5983	48	48	-2/4					48.00 47.50 47.50

NYSE Diaries									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	12 Month High Low Stock
INDUS	122	121	121	-2/4					122.00 121.00 121.00
TRICO	121.5	121	121	-2/4					121.50 121.00 121.00
UH	121.5	121	121	-2/4					121.50 121.00 121.00
ComCo	452.9	452.4	452.4	-2/4					452.90 452.40 452.40
Adv	122	121	121	-2/4					122.00 121.00 121.00
20/20	24	24	24	-2/4					24.00 23.00 23.00
Reyno	6221	21	21	-2/4					21.00 20.00 20.00
PSNH	4221	4	4	-2/4					4.00 3.50 3.50
Choic	5983	48	48	-2/4					48.00 47.50 47.50

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg	Div.	Class	Prev.	Adv.	221	194.22 194.22 194.22
Composite	116426	116424	116424	-2/4					116426.00 116424.00 116424.00
Industrials	122	121	121	-2/4					122.00 121.00 121.00
Utilities	452.9	452.4	452.4	-2/4					452.90 452.40 452.40
Finance	452.9	452.4	452.4	-2/4					452.90 452.40 452.40
Adv	122	121	121	-2/4					122.00 121.00 121.00
20/20	24	24	24	-2/4					24.00 23.00 23.00
Reyno	6221	21	21	-2/4					21.00 20.00 20.00
PSNH	4221	4	4	-2/4					4.00 3.50 3.50
Choic	5983	48	48	-2/4					48.00 47.50 47.50

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m.	Bus. Sales	Shrs.
Prev.	75,000,000	
Declined	221	221
Advanced	201	201
Total Issues	785	785
New Highs	21	21
New Lows	21	21
Volume up	1,603,120	1,603,120
Volume down	2,575,470	2,575,470

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Dailies	Class	Prev.
Advanced	221	221
Declined	201	201
Total Issues	785	785
New Lows	21	21
New Highs	21	21
Volume up	1,603,120	1,603,120
Volume down	2,575,470	2,575,470

NASDAQ Index	Close	Chg.	Year Ago
Composite	124.93	+1.45	124.20
Industrials	122.62	+1.25	121.35
Finance	124.55	+1.35	123.20
Utilities	122.51	+1.25	121.25
Services	121.15	+1.15	120.00
Transp.	119.70	+1.10	118.60
Ambrl's	119.15	+1.10	118.00
Genr	118.70	+1.05	117.65

AMEX Most Actives	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open
WardB	3200	2172	2152	2152	+1/4	2152
Veri	1250	1242	1242	1242	+1/4	1242
Indus	1210	1207	1207	1207	+1/4	1207
UH	1200	1195	1195	1195	+1/4	1195
ComCo	1190	1181	1181	1181	+1/4	1181
Adv	1180	1175	1175	1175	+1/4	1175
20/20	1170	1165	1165	1165	+1/4	1165
Reyno	1160	1155	1155	1155	+1/4	1155
PSNH	1150	1145	1145	1145	+1/4	1145
Choic	1140	1135	1135	1135	+1/4	1135
Genr	1130	1125	1125			

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

cess Trade Revives Talk
Merging N.Y. Exchanges

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — When the New York Cotton and Mercantile Exchanges announced a week ago that they were giving each other's members access to, in effect, their weakest markets, the news provoked much cynicism. But it also raised the prospect once again of uniting New York's futures markets.

Cynical view was summed up by one top brokerage house who observed:

"The New York Merc did open its dead cash potato s to the Cotton Exchange's members, who in return agreed

on their equally dead gas-futures market to Merc's members. In effect, we each other access to semantics."

another industry leader the precedent-breaking in a different light: "It is that every time futures slackens in the New markets, or the Chicago futures volume climbs, both of have been happening recently, we again hear talk of fidating the New York exchanges. But this time we think is a lot of substance behind the talk."

negotiations to merge the New York Futures Exchange and Commodity Exchange have been under way for some time. Officials of the New York Cotton and Mercantile exchanges their modest linkage could be the first step in the same.

major impetus for consolidating is coming from the exchange house members," said Lewis J. Horowitz, president of NYFE, whose parent is the New York Stock Exchange. "They want to avoid duplicative paperwork, but thus far they used their clout."

Horowitz stressed that negotiations between his exchange, which mainly trades stock-index futures and options and the Comex, the largest metals-futures market, "are still exploratory stage." But he noted:

the best way to approach consolidation would be to unify the clearing and other paperwork of the five New Yorks. After that, if the exchanges really want to take the final would be an easy one."

his part, Alan J. Brody, president of the Comex, agreed, added: "Unlike the two big Chicago markets, the five in fork face high walls of tradition as well as product diversity could have to be surmounted before any moves toward could take place."

el D. Marks, chairman of the New York Mercantile, this view: "Exchange politics and vested interests are the blocks toward unification. It took 15 years of negotiations get four of the five New York futures markets under one the World Trade Center in 1976. At that time, many consolidation was just around the corner. Today, we still have a single clearing mechanism or even joint processing ling data."

ember broker's clout? "They used it to get us under one roof, after decades of spending money and time running eople around lower New York," Mr. Marks said. "Since they haven't pushed for the further savings that would from unifying the exchanges."

last merger of New York futures markets took place in when the small New York Cocoa Exchange, which did not move to the World Trade Center, was absorbed by the York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

is J. Bowe, senior vice president of the Coffee, Sugar and Exchange, said the merger proved to be a relatively simple: "It was a logical merger because, for one, our markets are similar and a large extent dependent on each other."

the same token, would not a merger of his market with the Exchange, whose only other product is frozen-orange-concentrate futures, be logical?" Yes," Mr. Bowe said, "and talked with them about such a move from time to time, thing solid ever materialized."

Adolf Reinhardt, chairman of the Cotton Exchange, is that his pact with the New York Merc "will be the first of joint ventures between New York futures exchanges."

the joint-access arrangements could eventually pave the way most industry leaders hope would be one big New futures exchange.

CURRENCY RATES

Rate interbank rates on April 19/23, excluding fees.

ings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

Currency	Per U.S.	Per ECU	Per F.	Per L.	Per D.	Per S.	Per Yen
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
British pound	1.5074	1.1425	1.1425	1.1425	1.1425	1.1425	1.1425
French franc	1.2405	1.3758	1.3758	1.3758	1.3758	1.3758	1.3758
German mark	1.4185	1.3776	11.5785	1.3228	4.2499	7.92	2.1129
Italian lira	1.6445	2.0210	2.0210	2.0210	2.0210	2.0210	2.0210
Swiss franc	1.8155	1.1584	1.1584	1.1584	1.1584	1.1584	1.1584
Canadian dollar	2.2525	3.1140	3.1140	3.1140	3.1140	3.1140	3.1140
Japanese yen	2.9947	2.2718	2.2718	2.2718	2.2718	2.2718	2.2718
Other currencies	1.8543	2.7943	2.7943	2.7943	2.7943	2.7943	2.7943

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Quot. Chge
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Quot. Chge
(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chge
11 Novartis 2,307.74 4x 172 123 127m							
45 Novartis 1,200.20 29 110 500 494 + 10							
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sports, Investment Moving West Europe out of Doldrums

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service
IS — Evidence is accumulating that Western Europe's economies are performing better than analysts expected.

year the word "Europessimist" entered economic parlance, shorthand for Europe's poor prospects, continuing high inflation, and the feeling Europe is condemned to stagnate by technological backwardness and a lack of economic flexibility.

Recently as February, Sylvia

former chief economist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and Canadian deputy minister of economics and trade, wrote in *Le Monde* magazine that Europe's economic prospects were "by 'structural rigidities'" — general climate of uncertainty and lack of confidence or ring bullishness.

Employment is still high and its emerging high-technology companies remain in fear of U.S. and Japanese competition. Nevertheless, growth and inflation are turning up and are strengthening.

For this month, Emile van

Lenne, the OECD's secretary general, told a meeting of finance ministers at the International Monetary Fund in Washington that the recovery in the whole world economy had "broadened and quickened," since his organization published its last forecasts in December.

And while Mr. van Lenne argued that the rapid growth in the United States owed much to a huge federal budget deficit, he stressed that in Western Europe and Japan, where fiscal policy was uniformly tight, the "main thrust of the recovery has come from the private sector."

"There has been some reassessment by the markets of Europe's political and economic prospects," Rümer de Vries, Morgan Guaranty Trust's chief economist, writes in the latest edition of the bank's monthly publication, *World Financial Markets*. He cites "sustained economic growth" in West Germany and Britain and the prospect of expanding export sales.

"We were always optimistic, but now everyone else is following us," says Hans J. Mast, the Swiss Bank's Zurich-based chief economist.

The pace of Europe's upswing is still tortoise-like compared with the

performance of the U.S. and Japanese economies. But most economists expect the gap to narrow markedly next year as the U.S. economy slows while the European economies keep on growing. And if slower growth in the United States leads to lower interest rates and a weaker dollar, Europe's recovery should strengthen further.

"A weaker dollar could accelerate the upswing," says J. Paul Horne, European analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Last October both the OECD and the European Community's Commission thought that European economies would grow by 1.5 percent on average this year, compared with 0.8 percent in 1983 and 0.6 percent the year before. Now both organizations see Europe accelerating to at least 2 percent growth this year with the improving trend carrying through into 1985, while the U.S. economy should slow down after the summer.

While the gross national product of the United States grew at an 8.3 percent annual rate in the first quarter, the Reagan administration has forecast a growth rate of 4.5 percent for the year as a whole.

West Germany is expected to

rise 3 percent "self-sustaining growth" this year, which should put 200,000 unemployed people back to work. This compares with an OECD forecast of only 2 percent last December. Other private forecasters are even more optimistic, with Mr. Mast predicting 3.5 percent this year and 4.2 percent next year.

Britain is in second place. The consensus of private forecasts now favors a 3-percent growth this year, against the OECD's 2.5-percent forecast at Christmas. Even France, still in the grips of an austerity program, now expects 1 percent growth instead of stagnation.

What particularly heartens European economic commentators is signs that this strengthening recovery is based increasingly on rising exports and industrial investment and shows little sign yet of rekindling inflation. At Christmas the EC Commission thought that the external payments of the member countries would be roughly in balance this year. Now it sees an \$8-billion surplus as a result of stronger-than-expected foreign sales.

Meanwhile, as in the United States, a recovery based initially on

rising personal consumption, as inflation left more cash in everyone's pockets, is starting to feed through into new industrial investment.

Fixed capital formation fell 0.9 percent last year in EC countries but is expected to rise 2.2 percent in 1984. In West Germany industrial investment is now forecast to increase by 6.25 percent this year, compared with 3 percent last year, and a fall of 5.4 percent in 1982.

France expects a striking 11-percent rise after last year's 3.5-percent decline. In Britain investment should be up 4 percent, compared with 1.75 percent in 1983. Italy also expects a rise of about 3 percent after declines in the two previous years.

The EC Commission's industrial confidence index, which turned upward early last year, is now rising strongly. For the first time in three years, more European business executives are planning to increase output rather than reduce it.

Stronger growth has not yet had much effect on unemployment, which remains high everywhere. But this high unemployment is helping dissolve one of the most serious "structural rigidities" that European companies can enjoy: the economies of scale a single market of more than 310 million consumers should offer.



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Guinea's nonconvertible and extravagantly overvalued currency has been overhauled.

A few small changes have already been undertaken. Under the old regime, the government reserved the right to check all bank accounts and there was a strict limit on cash withdrawals. A new law

gives bank customers the right to privacy and to take out as much of their money as they wish. And in a

recent speech, Colonel Conté promised to make it easier for foreign companies to repatriate their profits. His ministers have pledged, both in public and in private conversations with Western business representatives, that existing contracts would be respected.

Apart from that, it is not yet clear what economic measures may be taken or how fast and effectively they will be implemented.

Guinea's New Leaders Seek to Learn and Use Western Economic Ways

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service

AKRY, Guinea — Guinean military ruler, Colonel J. J. Conté, was asked recently what he thought his nation would be like a quarter of a century. He thought about the question for a long time, replied: "Guinea will be very ours."

An ambition may not be but the path that Colonel says he intends to take to it is for Africa. While other regimes — in Ghana or Volta, for example — took promising to cure economic exploitation and mobilizing the masses, government in Guinea is facing a heavy dose of private investment, individual initiative and investment.

Twenty years, Guineans were by Ahmed Sékou Touré, a led revolutionary who became a legend in Africa in 1958 during De Gaulle's offer of independence from France. Mr. Touré proclaimed at the time, "We

prefer poverty in liberty to riches in slavery." The French pulled out in a huff, taking everything they could carry and destroying much of what they could not.

The fledgling nation was desperate in need of aid, and the Soviet bloc was quick to offer it.

After a few years, however, Mr. Touré became disenchanted with the level and the effectiveness of the Soviet effort. Relations cooled, though the Soviet mission to Guinea remains the largest foreign presence in the country and many of the colonels and captains heading the new regime attended Soviet universities.

During his years in power, Mr. Touré attempted — in fits and starts, and with little success — to construct a socialist Guinea, complete with centralized planning, nationalized industries and collectivized agriculture. He never tired of denouncing European and U.S. imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and capitalism.

During those same years, however, he also courted the good will and assistance of Western governments and such prominent capitalists as David Rockefeller. And

95 percent of the country's hard currency earnings were derived from U.S. and French ventures in bauxite mining and aluminum production. (The revenue from a Soviet-run bauxite mine has largely been used to pay off the account for Soviet arms supplies.)

By the time Mr. Touré died in a U.S. hospital last month during heart surgery, there were many who, remembering his comment to De Gaulle in 1958, questioned whether Guinea had indeed had liberty. Its poverty, however, was beyond dispute. Guinea's public foreign debt is estimated at \$1.5 billion and its per capita income is less than \$300 a year.

Nevertheless, as Ambassador James D. Rosenthal of the United States put it, "This country really has potential." Within its borders are about a third of the world's high-grade bauxite, as well as reserves of gold, diamonds, iron ore and magnesium.

Most of West Africa's great rivers find their source in Guinea's mountains, and the drought that has afflicted so much of the African landscape has touched little of Guinea's fertile farmland and pasture

lands. Its Atlantic arc is rich with marine life.

But economists and business people in Guinea cautions that developing the country's potential will not be easy. For one thing, a quarter of a century of economic stagnation has left its mark. Guinea has little infrastructure — the entire country has only 652 miles (1,056 kilometers) of paved roads, for example — and largely lacks investment capital and skilled personnel.

The new military leaders, who took over before the ruling party could appoint a successor to Mr. Touré, evidently have a lot to learn about the economic philosophy they say they want to adopt; after the coup, representatives of the military committee showed up at several Western embassies asking for books on Western economic and political systems.

The government still has much

to do to make the economic environment more habitable for foreign businesses and local entrepreneurs. Western economists recommend that controlled prices, particularly on agricultural produce, be allowed to rise to market levels, and that

3. Recovery versus Growth Earnings

(continued from Page 9)
ew underwritings coming to market have also hurt securities profits, he said.

er Products and Lumber

panies that produce paper products continued to profit from price increases, while producers reported more gains. Scott Paper Co., Pacific Corp., Weyerhaeuser Co., and Louisiana-Pacific reported substantial gains.

revenues from lumber and kept pace. Pope & Talbot's income was flat, and Pacific labeled revenues from lumber and plywood disappointing. Mr. Gough said, "Our sales are often in advance, the recent in housing starts was in better profits in the quarter of 1983, rather than 4 quarter.

Metals
turnaround in the aluminum market accelerated this quarter, and continued its decline, changes from loss to profit. Alumina Co. of America, Alumina Ltd. of Canada and Reynolds Metals Co. reflect a high level of volume, significant improvement in price, and control over costs, the consequences of staff reductions," said Mr. Anker, a First Boston ana-

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DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK

DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

April 1984: Vol. 13, No. 4

Japan's economy on recovery path led by exports and business investment

On March 2, the yen's exchange rate against the dollar shot up from 233 to 228 in thin trading on the New York foreign exchange market, and the following week, the yen soared past 230 in the Tokyo market, too.

The yen's somewhat abrupt strengthening took place in the absence of changes in fundamental factors dictating the alignment of the two currencies, such as interest rate differentials. But there was a background that made the development look possible at any moment. That was the continuous rise of the German mark against the dollar, in contrast with the stabilized position of the yen against the U.S. currency, namely between 233 and 235.

After hitting bottom on January 9, the mark kept steadily strengthening against the dollar and, by March 1, the day before the yen's sudden rise, it had firmed up by 9.7 percent from the low point of January 9. This translated into a decline of 4.7 percent in the yen's value against the mark, from \$82.17 to \$80.04. It was natural, therefore, that buying force turned to the yen, which looked relatively undervalued, when the mark's rise had run its course. If it is assumed that the yen is to rise to its rate vis-à-vis the mark on January 9 and the mark's rate to the dollar is fixed at the level on March 1, the yen's theoretical rate to the dollar would be 235.

If the yen's strengthening is in the neighborhood of 220 for the time being, the Japanese economy will benefit from a resultant further stabilization of corporate profits. It also will provide greater leeway for the use of the monetary policy to stimulate business. Meanwhile, the impact on exports will be relatively slight if the yen does not strengthen past the level of 220.

Export-led recovery in 1983

Various economic indicators announced successively toward the end of January through

comes at wage earners' households in 1982, they advanced by 4.3 percent.

Recovery in the corporate sector came somewhat earlier than that in the household sector. Capital investment decreased 2.8 percent from a year earlier in the first quarter of 1983, but rose by 4.8 percent in the fourth quarter. Orders for machinery, private, especially of orders for ships and those placed by electric utilities increased 1.1 percent, a reversal from a 3.8 percent drop in 1982.

In the meantime, prices exhibited unprecedented stability. Wholesale prices were off 2.2 percent, the first drop in five years, on account of the cut of crude oil prices and the influence of the correction of the yen's weakness. Consumer prices advanced 1.9 percent, the smallest in 24 years.

Production maintains upward trend.

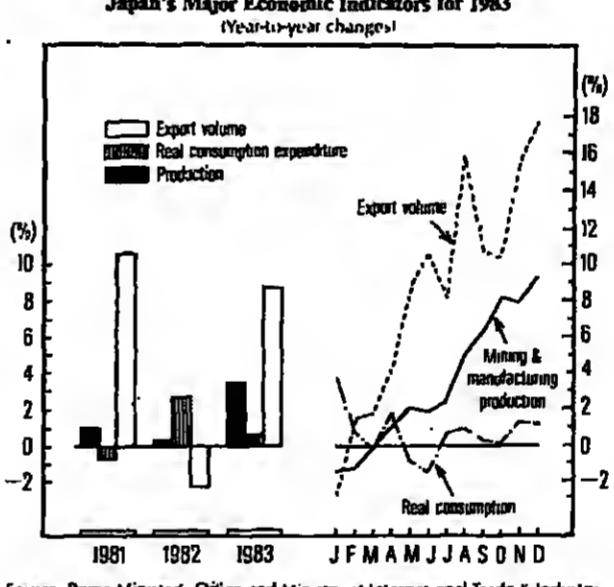
These trends in the economy have been maintained into 1984.

Seasonally adjusted production increased 0.7 percent from the preceding month in January. Compared with the year-earlier level, it rose 10.0 percent, the first two-digit increase in about four years. In addition to strong production of capital goods due to booming exports and recovery of capital investment, producers' goods and consumer durables are also picking up. By contrast, weakness of personal consumption, housing and public works investment is keeping production of non-durable consumer goods and construction materials lackluster at best.

Production as a whole is expected to maintain its current upward trend in the months ahead.

Exports dependent on U.S.

Exports continue to boom. The seasonally adjusted customs statistics for January recorded an increase of 1.9 percent in dollar value and 3.7 percent in volume from the preceding month. Compared with the year-earlier level, the increase was 10.6 percent and



Source: Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of International Trade & Industry

11.5 percent, respectively.

By market, exports to the United States rose particularly sharply, 34.8 percent in dollar value over a year ago. The country accounted for 30.8 percent of the increase in Japan's exports during the month, up from the comparable percentage in December.

By commodity, office equipment, semiconductors and other electronics products and videotape recorders increased sharply following the same trend as last year.

Domestic demand, personal consumption showed some signs of recovery in January. For one thing, the year-to-year gain of the monthly average of the outstanding balance of the Bank of Japan notes issued broadened from 3.6 percent in November to 3.8 percent in December and to 3.9 percent in January. Likewise, growth of sales at large-scale retail outlets (supermarkets and department stores) accelerated from an increase of 3.1 percent in December to 4.7 percent in January, but this is considered to have reflected a temporary rise in sales of heating equipment and clothing in the midst of heavy snowfall and exceptionally cold weather.

Consumption still lacks convincing vigor, and a change in the trend, if any, is expected to come after the spring wage settlements, which are bound to have significant bearings on the level of consumption in the months ahead.

Housing also continues to be generally depressed. After temporarily recording a year-to-year increase of 6.9 percent in December, housing starts dipped again in January, by 11.5 percent.

By contrast, plant and equipment investments appear to be steadily strengthening. Shipments of capital goods in January showed a strong gain of 2.2 percent after a seasonal adjustment from the preceding month, while the Economic Planning Agency's survey of corporate capital investment conducted in December 1983 revealed that capital spending planned for the first three months of this year exceeds the preceding quarter's level in both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors. The Bank of Japan's short-term business situation survey also noted widespread moves among smaller enterprises to revise capital investment programs upward. A rise of operating rates and improvement of corporate profits are also likely to add to the gain in capital investment in the future.

With consumer demand unlikely to make any quick recovery and help from government spending almost ruled out, business recovery for the time being will be led by expanding exports and recovering business investment.

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Tokyo, Japan

The next DKB monthly report will appear May 24.

SPORTS

6ers Defeat Nets; Lakers Sweep Kings

By Our Staff From Dispatches
ST. RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Julius Erving scored 27 and Moses Malone added 21 as National Basketball Association champion Philadelphia 76ers to playoff elimination by defeating the New Jersey Nets 108-102.

NBA PLAYOFFS

bere Sunday, the Nets lead est-of-five preliminary series, and will have the home-court for Tuesday's Game 4. other games Sunday, Los Angeles eliminated Kansas City, New York defeated Detroit, Denver 1 Utah and Phoenix nipped and.

sed for a series sweep, the led, 29-25, at the quarter and at halftime. But Philadelphia, Andrew Toney, took a 78-76 after three periods.

assaw fourth period, Albert put New Jersey ahead, 100-99, with a jump shot with 1:31 left. Erving hit with 1:10 and the Nets failed to score after.

Netts had a total of 23 turns — including 7 in the fourth

period and 3 in the final minute of play. After New Jersey center Darrell Dawkins fouled out and Erving made one of two free throws with 45 seconds left, Maurice Cheeks intercepted a pass and scored with 25 seconds to go. An ensuing steal and a pass to Cliff Richardson made it 106-100, and Erving's two free throws gave the 76ers their final points.

Malone, who had only six points at the half, finished tied with Williams with 17 rebounds. Williams also had 21 points for the Nets.

Knicks 120, Pistons 113

Cheeks had 19 points, Toney 17 and Jones 14 for the winners. For the Nets, Dawkins and Michael Ray Richardson both had 16 points and Mike Gminski 12.

"You see this?" asked Erving, displaying his championship ring. "I don't want to lose what it stands for — I want another. It's difficult to sweep anyone and I didn't come here expecting to lose."

Lakers 108, Kings 102

In Kansas City, Missouri, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 23 points, Mike McGee had 22 and Bob McAdoo 19 as Los Angeles

completed a three-game sweep of the Kings with a 108-102 decision. Mike Woodson and Reggie Theus scored 22 apiece for Kansas City.

The Lakers, who were swept in four games by Philadelphia in last spring's championship series, are the only team to win a preliminary series in consecutive games this year. "But we aren't going to be bulked by any psychology of how good this team is or how we should be the favorite," said Pat Riley, the winning coach.

Pistons 120, Suns 103

In New York, Bernard King scored 46 points to lead the Knicks to a 2-1 series lead with a 120-113 defeat of Detroit.

King's total broke a Madison Square Garden professional single-game scoring record. He had shared the previous Garden record of 44 with Rick Barry of Golden State and Chicago's Quinn Dailey.

Kelly Tripucka had 40 points for the Pistons.

Nuggets 121, Jazz 117

In Denver, guard Rob Williams scored 10 crucial points down the stretch as the Nuggets pulled away

to a 121-117 victory over Utah and took a 2-1 lead in their Western Conference series.

Late in the fourth period, Williams, a second-year pro, hit an 18-footer to give Denver a 104-101 advantage. He sank a 3-pointer from the baseline with 4 minutes left, to make it 107-103 and, with 2:40 left, he hit on a 20-foot jumper to push the margin to 112-107. Two free throws by Dan Issel, two more by Kiki Vandeweghe and a jumper by Alex English tipped the lead to 118-108; Williams tacked on three insurance free throws.

English finished with 29 points, Vandeweghe had 24, Issel 23 and Williams 20. Adrian Dantley paced the Jazz with 29, while Darrell Griffith had 24 and John Drew 18.

Suns 106, Trail Blazers 103

In Phoenix, Arizona, Walter Davis scored 12 of his 27 points in the second half to lead the Suns to a 106-103 victory over Portland and a 2-1 lead in their Western Conference series. Davis scored 4 points in a 10-point run that gave Phoenix a 106-101 lead with 40 seconds to play. Darnell Valentine led Portland with 29 points. (UPI, AP)



Bob McAdoo beat Kansas City's Reggie Theus, left, and Eddie Williams to a loose ball in Sunday's playoff game. Los Angeles won, 108-102, and finished off a three-game sweep.

Ibson, Lemon Pace 18-Hit Attack in Tigers' 9-1 Battering of White Sox

By Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Kirk Gibson hit a home run and Chet Lemon 4-for-4 to lead an 18-hit attack against five pitchers — including infielder Mike Squires — as Detroit Tigers thumped the

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

go White Sox 9-1 here Sunday to complete a sweep of their game series. After Juan Berenguer, seeing action of the 1984, allowed no hits through seven innings, stuck out seven and walked. Reliever Aurelio Lopez gave hit in the eighth and Willie Hernandez two more hits in the as the Tigers improved their to a major-league best 12-1.

Squires, a left-hander, started the game at first base and moved to third in the eighth. The Tigers pounded reliever Britt Burns for five runs in that inning and Squires relieved him with two outs and runners on first and second. Tom Brookens flew out to left on Squires' second pitch.

Red Sox 12, A's 8

In Boston, Rich Gedman, Jackie Gutierrez and Mike Easler combined to offset a pair of home runs by Dave Kingman as the Red Sox downed the A's, 12-8. Dennis Eckersley (1-2) was the winner. Steve McCatty fell to 2-1.

Angels 9, Blue Jays 6

In Toronto, Doug DeCinces, Bobby Grieb and Brian Downing hit two-run homers, helping Cali-

fornia run its winning streak to five with a 9-6 decision over the Blue Jays.

Twins 6, Orioles 1

In Baltimore, John Butcher pitched a six-hitter and Mickey Hatcher singled home two runs, helping Minnesota end a four-game losing streak with a 6-1 decision over the Orioles. Butcher (2-2) struck out two and did not walk a batter in outdueling Mike Boddicker (0-3). Cal Ripken hit his fifth home run of the season for world champion Baltimore, which lost for the 11th time in 15 outings this season.

Rangers 4, Yankees 0

In New York, pinch-hitter Pete O'Brien singled in two runs to cap a four-run eighth that carried Danny Darwin and Texas over the Yankees, 4-0.

Dodgers 15, Padres 7

In the National League, in Los Angeles, Mike Marshall had five hits and drove in six runs while Steve Yeager had four RBIs to lead the Dodgers to a 15-7 victory over San Diego.

Phillies 12, Mets 5

In Philadelphia, Juan Samuel had a homer and single, drove in two runs, scored three and stole two bases to pace the Phillies' 12-5 rout of New York.

Giants 9, Reds 8

In San Francisco, Jeff Leonard hit a three-run home run in the third and Gene Richards had four

singles to lead the Giants over Cincinnati, 9-8.

Expos 4, Cardinals 2

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Astros 3, Braves 1

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Giants 9, Reds 8

In San Francisco, Jeff Leonard hit a three-run home run in the third and Gene Richards had four

Expos 4, Cardinals 2

Rangers 4, Yankees 0

In New York, pinch-hitter Pete O'Brien singled in two runs to cap a four-run eighth that carried Danny Darwin and Texas over the Yankees, 4-0.

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OBSERVER

Fire Under the Nose

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Although I'm a烟瘾者, I once gave them up for five years.

It took a year to become a full-fledged nonsmoker, by which I mean somebody who in the space of five minutes can hear that a favorite aunt has died, that he is about to be fired and that he has to have all his teeth removed without feeling a urge for a cigarette.

After one year of struggle, I reached that stage and lived it for the next four. Airplane engines failed at 15,000 feet, blackmail threatened to destroy me, governments pirated my pitiful savings in lightning raids. Yet not once in those four years did I feel the faintest urge for a cigarette.

The agony of breaking tobacco addiction is highly overstated. For the first couple of weeks, to be sure, life was almost unbearable, but thereafter the problem was mostly a matter of concentration. For quitting cigarettes is a full-time job, if you think about not smoking to the exclusion of almost everything else for at least six months, you are almost certain to succeed.

Breaking the habit is, obviously, no job for people who have other work to do. The best way to accomplish it is to stop all other activity for six months, and do nothing else but quit smoking. In the second six months, if my experience is any guide, you can do a modest amount of your usual wage-earning labor, attend three or four mild social occasions and resume a few low-pressure family relationships.

I am mentioning all this out of pride — not pride in defeating the addiction but pride in the way I conducted myself afterward. In my four years as a nonsmoker, I never once abused an unregenerate smoker for not following my splendiferous example.

Now did I press politicians for apartheid laws to isolate such people. When they came to my house, I provided ashtrays instead of telling them to smoke in the backyard. I didn't even object when one of my children proposed to marry a pack-a-day smoker.

My tolerance in retrospect seems sunlike now that we are in the age of the militant nonsmoker, whose

aim seems to be to make life more hellish than it already is for the addict.

Even by that time, of course, almost everybody acknowledged that smoking was a health evil as well as a social nuisance. Many smokers, I assumed, seriously wished to be free of their curse but couldn't afford to spend six months to a year undergoing the cure.

Ahusing these miserable people would have been like taunting people for not being rich enough to devote a year to tending to their own bodies. This is basically what today's militant nonsmokers are up to. Of all life's unfortunates, the smoker is the last whose abuser can enjoy a sense of superiority refined by self-righteousness.

□

It is curious that a society sympathetic to addictions of every other kind can spare none for the tobacco junkie. The cruelty of the medical people is even stranger.

Are they at work on a miracle cure that will help the smoker overcome his habit over a weekend? If so, they are much about it, but not about much else that concerns smoking. With their incessant statistics, their main goal appears to be to drive the addict into severe depression because he can't afford the time and money to cure himself. Better they should shut up and do nothing than darken the spirits of the afflicted.

I speak with some prejudice here, having rejoined the ranks of the smokers after my five-year experiment. It was a failure of character. One evening, to show how completely I had triumphed over tobacco bondage, I smoked a cigarette to instruct a friend on the ease with which I could now take 'em or leave 'em alone. Such is the evil of pride.

Before the night was out, I had smoked six more. The next day, a whole pack. That was several years ago, I keep meaning to quit again, and certainly will, as soon as I get a year free to do it. In the meantime I try to stay out of circuit, avoiding public places almost entirely now. I'd hate for the militant nonsmokers to get me before the cigarettes do.

New York Times Service
Due to transmission difficulties, Art Buchwald's column for today's editions was not received.

Mexico City: Hawkers Amid Motorists

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A person strolling in one of Mexico City's legendary traffic jams these days faces a parade of vendors sweeping toward him with a panoply of goods.

With joblessness estimated at 12 percent and underemployment at close to 50 percent, many people here make a living by dodging through the city traffic, gleaned a profit from whatever they can buy for a little and sell for a little bit more.

When the light is red, they zip between lanes of cars showing their wares and making sales. When the light turns green, they scurry to the curb and center islands as another group of cars — and possible buyers — burps forth.

On a typical day, those stuck in the rush-hour clogs around the city can choose from among these items:

Newspapers, city maps, lottery tickets, red roses, violet fluffy rabbit and lamb puppies, oversized joke glasses, devil-face sets — including fake ears, teeth and bulging eyeballs, comic books featuring the Pitufos (the Spanish name for Smurfs), rainbow-colored lollipops, six-foot braids of garlic, children's blackboards with multicolored counting beads, Chichets in several flavors, wooden kitchen matches, white shield wiper blades, automobile rug mats and "No Parking" signs for driveways that warn, "We Punish Tires for Free."

With eggs in short supply in supermarkets, mountains of them have appeared at some intersections, for sale at prices well above the controlled rates.

Since it often seems that most of the capital's 17 million residents have their cars on the streets at once, there is virtually no end to potential customers. When Mexico's underemployed take to the streets, it is in a spirit of anger but of entrepreneurship.

Street vending has always been popular in Mexico City, and government officials insist there are no more vendors than usual despite the sharp economic downturn of the last 18 months. But vendors see things differently.



Fire-eaters can earn up to \$8.50 a day from Mexico City motorists.

"There's more competition than ever," said a young woman who gave her name only as Juana, and she offered that only after selling a strand of garlic bulbs to her questioner.

Wearing a ruffled apron and long black braids, she was hawking her garlic, along with Chichets and kitchen matches, at an intersection in one of the capital's better neighborhoods. Two other vendors were selling the same items nearby.

Looking anxiously from car to car for a possible sale as she spoke, Juana said she comes to the city once a week from her home in Toluca, about 45 miles west of the capital, to try to make the money she needs to feed her five children.

"There is no work in Toluca," she said, "nothing at all, except at planting and harvest time."

Things are only slightly better in the capital where, Juana said, "we make almost nothing at all." A vendor can buy a box of 20 packs of Chichets at a market-place downtown for the equivalent of \$2.66 and can sell it on the

street for \$3.47. A long strand of braided garlic can be bought for the equivalent of 87 cents and sold for \$1.45. On a good day, Juana said, she makes a profit of \$3.50 — barely enough to scrape by.

While there are no reliable estimates of how many Mexicans make a living this way, there is no question that the variety of goods offered has increased dramatically at what one well-traveled Mexican store owner described as the "stoplight stop-and-shop."

Some of the vendors are unshaven men in the straw hats and worn clothes typical of the Mexican countryside; others are women in Indian dress sometimes with children tugging at their skirts; others are just men and women who seem a bit down on their luck.

What is remarkable to a foreigner is that despite the decline of Mexico's economic fortunes, there has been little noticeable increase in beggars. Nearly everyone trying to glean pesos from passers-by offers something in return.

Some of those who have nothing to offer become *trajugueiros*, or fire-eaters. These are young men who fill their mouths with raw diesel fuel and blow it into the air flame. They then collect a few pesos from nearby cars for their efforts.

Juan Carlos Mendoza Rosano learned to blow fire from a friend when he was 13 years old to help support his family, and has been performing, on and off, for nine years. Sometimes he has work as a plumber or carpenter.

Unlike some of his colleagues, Mendoza shows no facial scars from his fire-blowing, although his teeth, near his gums, are a motley green color. To clean his mouth he occasionally fills it with milk.

The work is not easy — "You get pretty dizzy," he said. But the money is good, \$5.75 to \$8.50 a day, better than Mexico's minimum wage, which is \$3.93 a day. "We have to eat, we have to clothe ourselves," he said.

"But it would be good to find something else," he said mildly. "This gives you cancer, you know."

PEOPLE

Elgar's 13th Enigma

A love affair was the inspiration for the mysterious and unnamed 13th of Sir Edward Elgar's 14 "Enigma" Variations, his godson has revealed. The other variations in the English composer's orchestral work are named by initials or acronyms belonging to known friends of Elgar, his wife, Alice, and himself. The Sunday Times said the composer's godson, Walton Atkinson, now 80, had ended a 50-year vow of silence to reveal the figure denoted by asterisks in the title of the 13th. He said the variatio was a remembrance of Helen Weaver, whom Elgar met when he was 25 and she 22 and to whom he later became engaged. Her family ran a fashionable boot shop in the western England city of Worcester. She wanted to be a violinist and studied at the conservatory at Leipzig, the paper said. The relationship foun after 18 months because of religious differences — Elgar was a devout Catholic and Weaver a Unitarian. She broke off the engagement in 1884 and settled and died in New Zealand. The Times said.

Windsor Castle with her family. The monarch has a second, official birthday, on June 16 when she attends the annual Trooping the Color ceremony in London.

□

The leading lady of feminism, Gloria Steinem, likes to tap dance. The Ms magazine editor leaked her secret in Interview magazine. "I really like to tap dance, I think it's great fun," Steinem says she likes to dance in elevators, because "there's nobody but me and the Muzak." The urge also strikes sometimes when she's working at home and is struck with writer's block.

□

It turns out that the participants in the Betty Ford-sponsored symposium in Grand Rapids, Michigan, "Modern First Ladies: Private Lives and Public Duties," aren't much different than others thrust into the spotlight by the fame of a spouse, parent or other close relative. "First family members bleed red blood and cry wet tears," said Lucy Baines Johnson Turpin, daughter of Lyndon Baines Johnson. Mrs. Ford hosted the symposium at the Gerald Ford Museum in the former president's old congressional district. Lady Bird Johnson was unable to attend. Others at the conference were Rosalynn Carter, Mrs. Ford's daughter Susan Ford, Vance, Mrs. Turpin's sister Lynda Bird Johnson Robb, and Eleanor Seeger, the granddaughter of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt.

□

The actress Liza Turner fell while boarding a jet in Los Angeles and left the flight in New York in a wheelchair and suffering "great pain," a syndicated TV show host says. But in the show-must-go-on tradition, the 64-year-old Turner was described as determined to continue a trip to Cairo to finish a film segment for a show. Turner was met at the plane Saturday by Robin Leach, who had filmed her at her home in California for his show, "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous." He planned to complete the episode in Egypt. Despite Turner's determination, Leach was reported uncertain whether the segment could be finished. "I've already spent a fortune," he was quoted Sunday in the New York Daily News.

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